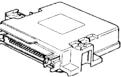
September 2011 **Technical Newsletter**



Data for Automotive Diagnostic Specialists

Aircon comparison

It often seems very attractive to buy an on paper well-spec'd piece of equipment for a very low price directly from the internet or from a fly by night supplier.

AECS distributes Ecotechnics (est 1995) aircon equipment which is manufactured in Italy. Wages in Italy are close to the wage levels in NZ, which is many times higher than what the average factory worker in for example China gets.

To us, it seemed very attractive to start distributing cheaper aircon equipment to capture the low end of the aircon equipment market.

During our search, we selected a prime manufacturer of aircon equipment in China. Being a prime manufacturer means that a company produces the equipment in its own factory.

Many equipment manufacturers buy the equipment from prime manufacturers and simply put their stickers; logo's and mark up on these machines. We purchased and imported from this company the top of the line machine, which had a truly impressive specification list and was priced at about 2/3rd of a comparable Ecotechnics machine.



Ecotechnics (Italy)



Low cost Chinese



Features:

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I would like you to know that in all the following pictures we have made sure the logos and part numbers are not visible to protect the company, as the same machine is advertised in NZ with different colours.

We prepared a comparison report to be sure that the machine would do what is needed in NZ workshops and would not create comebacks, which potentially leave a stain on AECS' reputation as a high quality equipment provider.

Please make use of this comparison report and see what processes we apply before we distribute any type of equipment.

Report

If aircon has your interest, please read in detail the comparison report that we prepared

User interface

First, the front of the machine and the way the user interacts with the machine.

Italian Ecotechnics



Low cost Chinese



User interface

- The layout of the unit is clear.
- It has a 4-line LCD display.
- **—** The menu structure is intuitive.
- The "high precision" software has built in waiting time during recovery and automatic vacuum leak check. The last 50 grams refrigerant charging is done in small steps to achieve high charge accuracy.
- The machine will automatically warn when a filter service is due.
- A fill quantity database is stored on-board and is USB updateable.
- The printer prints the used and recovered quantities of oil, refrigerant, and dye.
- It prints the diagnostic results and repair advice.
- It can do automatically flushing of the AC system.
- Robust taps can isolate the machine from the car.
- Clear analogue pressure gauges and electronic pressure and temperature gauges on the LCD.
- Hoses exit the machine from the front.

User interface

- The layout of the Chinese machine is also clear.
- The display is one line LCD.
- The menu structure is very simple due to its limited abilities.
- The machine does not have any waiting time. During recovery, it switches off at ambient pressure. Some refrigerant will only evaporate after a waiting period. It does not automatically continue into vacuum or charging mode.
- No service warning as there is no counter on board.
- No printer, the recovered and used volumes appear very briefly on screen and need to be written down.
- No taps between the machine and the hoses.
- Small pressure gauges, no electronic gauges, also no bottle pressure sensor.
- No charge quantity database.

Service Step 1 - Recovery

The first step when servicing an aircon system on a vehicle is to recover the refrigerant, filter it, dry it, separate the oil, weigh and store the refrigerant and measure the quantity of oil.

On the <u>Italian</u> Ecotechnics machine the on board compressor removes the refrigerant from the car. The refrigerant flows through a filtration unit, an oil separator, a dryer, a distillation tower, another de-acidising filter, before the gas is compressed.

The high-pressure gas is condensed before it is pumped into the storage bottle, which is placed on a weight sensor for quantity measuring, which is recorded by the controller.

The oil is removed from the refrigerant and put into a storage bottle, which is suspended from a very sensitive weight sensor. The weight sensor reports to the Ecotechnics controller how much oil has been recovered.

The <u>Chinese</u> machine also has a compressor, which removes refrigerant from the car. The refrigerant flows through an oil separator and through just one very small filter. The compressor increases the pressure of the gaseous refrigerant and pushes it directly into the on board storage bottle.

No condenser is fitted, which makes the temperature and pressure in the on board bottle very high. Any compressor which needs to work in against high pressure becomes exponentially less effective. The fan fitted in the machine is supposed to cool the bottle (to reduce pressure) and to cool the compressor.

The separated oil is pushed into a waste oil bottle, which has no weighing mechanism. The only way to measure, the oil is to look at the lines on the bottle.

During recovery, the removal of refrigerant from the AC system cools the AC system down. The cold system reduces the speed at which the liquid refrigerant transforms into gas. The pressure can be pulled down by the compressor to -0.2 Bar (well under ambient) on the Italian machine and down to ambient pressure on the Chinese machine.

The <u>Italian</u> machine will wait for a period at the end of recovery and monitors the pressure in the system. A certain pressure rise indicates that liquid refrigerant is still evaporating in the vehicle's AC system. The compressor will switch on again to recover the last remaining bit of R134a, before it automatically enters into the next stage (vacuum). If during the vacuum stage, the pressure suddenly rises to just over ambient the vacuum pump will switch off and the machine will indicate

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that refrigerant is still present in the system which needs to be recovered.

The <u>Chinese</u> machine's compressor will switch off when just ambient pressure has been achieved and that's it.

Even a substantial pressure rise does not restart the compressor. The display indicates that the vacuum pump needs to be activated to continue. This requires user intervention (labour).

If any refrigerant is present in the AC system during the vacuum cycle, it will be expelled to atmosphere by the vacuum pump. If liquid refrigerant is still present, it will

destroy the vacuum pump as there is no safety.

The machine can also be switched into vacuum mode when the AC system is still fully charged.

We stripped the newly purchased Chinese machine and a new Ecotechnics (Italian) machine to inspect how each machine achieves the recovery process.

Italian

Low cost Chinese



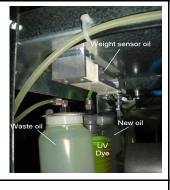


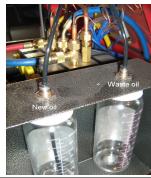
The refrigerant is pulled through the filtration/ distillation/ separation unit, compressed, and condensed, before it is pumped into the storage bottle. The waste oil is pumped into the waste oil bottle for inspection and measuring.

The refrigerant is pulled through an oil separator and 1 filter before it is compressed and pushed directly into the storage bottle. The separated oil flows into the waste oil bottle.

Italian

Low cost Chinese





The separated oil gets stored in a waste oil bottle. The weight increase on the sensor is a measure of quantity. The separated oil is pushed into a waste oil bottle; the quantity is measured by looking at the deviations on the bottle.

Service step 2 - Vacuum

After the refrigerant has been recovered and stored, the AC system needs to be vacuumised with a vacuum pump. The vacuum process removes any air, moisture, and remaining refrigerant from the AC system.

No vacuum pump is able to remove moisture from the vehicle AC system's desiccant in the receiver dryer. Also is it not able to remove liquid (oil) or particulates (filings, dirt,etc) from the AC system. The vacuum pump can only remove vapour.

The vacuum time needs to be long enough to allow for example water to turn into vapour so it can be removed. For this reason the vacuum time for an average car is around 30 minutes. The vacuum time can be adjusted to cater for individual conditions, on both machines.

The vacuum pump will be on continuously during the vacuum time, so it needs to be robust. It needs to have a high precision pump for achieving the lowest possible vacuum, to speed up the transformation process of water turning into vapour.

The <u>Italian</u> machine will automatically isolate the vehicle from the running vacuum pump after ten minutes. During 60 seconds the control unit monitors the pressure. A pressure increase indicates a likely leak in the system and the Ecotechnics machine will sound an alarm and stop the vacuum process. When no leak is found the software progresses to the next stages, deep vacuum, oil (+UV) fill and refrigerant charging.

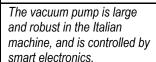
During the vacuum process a heater increases the pressure in the on board storage bottle to speed up refrigerant charging.

The vacuum pump is large and robust.

The <u>Chinese</u> machine will turn the very small and fragile looking vacuum pump on for a pre-set duration.

The timer does not interrupt when for example a vacuum leak is present in the AC system

Italian Vacuum pump



Low cost Chinese



The small vacuum pump is switched on and off without any control other than a timer.

Service step 3 - Charging

When the recovery and vacuum process is complete the vehicle's AC system needs to be topped up with new oil and charged with refrigerant.

Oil charging

The oil needs to be drawn into the AC system by the vacuum created by service in step2.

The oil will enter the hoses connected to the car and will be flushed into the AC system by the refrigerant filling procedure.

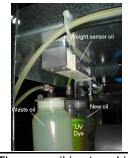
The oil quantity needs to be precisely measured as the AC system does not have an oil level gauge. The oil which comes out during recovery (waste oil), needs to be measured and the new oil that needs to replace the extracted oil needs to be measured accurately too.

The Italian machine will automatically shut a solenoid valve when the correct quantity of oil has been entered the vehicle's AC system.

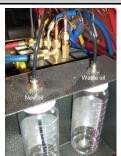
On the Chinese machine a button on the front of the machine needs to be pushed while looking at the deviations on the new oil bottle (off the side of the machine).

When the correct amount of oil has been drawn out of the bottle you need to let go of the button.

Italian Low cost Chinese



The new oil is stored in a new oil bottle. The weight decrease on the weight sensor is a measure of the oil quantity injected in the car's AC system.



The new oil is sucked into the service hoses, from the new oil bottle. The oil quantity is measured by looking at the deviations on the bottle.

Refrigerant charging

The pressure difference between the vacuum in the vehicle's AC system and the refrigerant pressure in the machine's storage bottle makes refrigerant flow into the car's AC system. The quantity charged in the car, needs to be precisely measured as an under and overcharged AC system runs inefficient, in almost all cases cooling the cabin air less and increasing the vehicle's fuel consumption.

The quantity measuring is done by the machine, with a weight sensor under its storage bottle.

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The Italian machine's control unit automatically measures the weight of the bottle before charging begins. It also turns automatically the heater on to increase the bottle pressure.

The AC charge quantity is selected from an on board database by selecting the vehicle type and model, at the start of the service process.

The solenoids will shut approximately 50 grams before the correct charge quantity has flowed from the storage tank. The solenoids will open in short bursts to precisely add more refrigerant till the correct quantity of refrigerant has been taken out of the machine's bottle.

When the correct weight has been reached, the control unit will instruct the user, on the display, how to get the remaining refrigerant from the machine's hoses into the AC system.

This results in a very precise charge into the vehicle, something which needs to be considered when working on for example 200 gram systems (total charge on some late model BMW's) with only 5 gram allowable deviation!

The Chinese machine will show a zero weight during charging and opens the solenoids till the manually entered weight (weight reduction of the bottle) has been reached. The solenoids will shut and procedure is regarded as completed.

This method is very imprecise. We had about 100 gram difference in weight during different recover/ recharge cycles of 1000 gram refrigerant in a service tank. The Chinese machine does not have a heater blanket to increase the bottle pressure during charging making the process very slow.

Storage tank (22 Kg's)

Heater blanket

Temp sensor

Weight sensor



Low cost Chinese

The storage tank is temperature/pressure checked for the presence of e.g. air. The tank has a heater blanket for increased charging pressure.

The storage tank has no temp. sensor or heater mechanism. The weight sensor has no transport safety device.

Both machines need to be able to be transported across rough areas, or need to be able to be used in mobile applications. For this purpose is the Italian machine equipped with a transport lock bolt. The Chinese machine does not have this transport provision.

Purging

With AC servicing it is very likely that air or other 'high pressure condensable gasses' enter the storage tank.

This air needs to be removed as else the pressure in the tank will keep rising, stopping the compressor from pushing refrigerant into the tank, damaging the compressor.

The <u>Italian</u> machine compares the bottle pressure with the bottle temperature and decides based on that logic if air is present in the storage tank. The control unit in the machine will sound a warning and will open automatically a solenoid valve to vent the air. This venting is called purging.

The <u>Chinese</u> machine does not have any provision to purge the tank. There is no connection on the bottle for a purge valve. This leads me to conclude that any air in the bottle will eventually be charged back into a car, but we have not tested this.

Italian Low cost Chinese No purge line Storage tank has a purge connection. The purge line is connected to the valve body for automatic purging. Low cost Chinese No purge line Storage tank No purge connection on the bottle.



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User manual

In most cases a small user's manual is a good thing or else it will not be read.

The <u>Italian</u> machine has an elaborate and clear user's manual. The manual explains step by step every option the machine has. It does not explain where certain functions are used for. The user's manual is not an "how to service AC systems" training manual.

The <u>Chinese</u> machine has a very short to the point manual. It does also not explain how the system works, just which button to push and what you should read on the display.

Conclusion

We have been *lucky* to be able to put both machines through a series of side by side tests and pull both machines apart with an objective mind. Something most garages or aircon specialists cannot afford to do.

Both machines require a certain level of expertise to be able to operate effectively.

With the <u>Chinese</u> machine a far greater AC system understanding is required to prevent errors like damaging the vacuum pump, charging air into the car, discharging refrigerant into the atmosphere. Prevention of over or under charging the vehicle is not possible.

The <u>Italian</u> machine has a control unit (software operated), so has far more safety and logic build in. Safety for the operator, the vehicle, and the recovery/recycle machine itself.

Also the difference in overall engineering quality and precision adds to the equation.

AECS has decided NOT to market this particular high spec'ed low cost Chinese brand, even though it has an attractive price and exterior.

Any garage or aircon service shop who wishes to invest in a recover/recycle machine needs to consider all aspects of that purchase, including training and back up.

Herbert

For AECS Ltd: H.P. Leijen (trainer/research) E-Mail: hpleijen@aecs.net

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